

1	2	3	4	5
Haryana	83.79	72.85	69.91	83.69
Karnataka	53.07	66.46	64.53	63.82
Maharashtra	70.12	77.90	75.17	72.85
Tamil Nadu	66.34	63.71	68.81	67.05
Uttar Pradesh	61.49	55.64	64.61	73.50

NOTE: The cost of production shown above is the cost of production (C2) that includes all the expenses in cash and kind including rent paid for lease-in land and Imputed value of wages of family labour, rental value of owned land and interest on fixed capital.

* Data for 2005-06 are as projected by the Commission for Agricultural Cost and Prices (CACP) on the basis of cost estimates of the previous years and the Variable Input Price Index based on whole sale price index.

(d) The names of the States with maximum and minimum cost of production of sugarcane in the major States during the period 2002-03 to 2005-06 are as follows:

Year	States with	
	Maximum Cost of Production	Minimum Cost of Production
2002-03	Haryana	Karnataka
2003-04	Maharashtra	Uttar Pradesh
2004-05	Andhra Pradesh	Karnataka
2005-06*	Haryana	Karnataka

*Cost as projected by CACP.

Adulteration of fertilizers, insecticides and chemicals

2581. SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints regarding adulteration in fertilizers, insecticides and chemicals due to which production is declining every year;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the steps taken by Government to prevent this malpractice;
- (d) whether any report has been received regarding adulteration of fertilizers from Andhra Pradesh during the last two years; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) to (c) No case of large scale adulteration of fertilizers, insecticides and chemicals have been reported to the Ministry. By and large good quality of fertilizers and insecticides are being sold in the country. Any decline in crop yield cannot be attributed to the non-availability of good quality fertilizers and insecticides, but rather various factors like untimely rains, unfavourable weather, non adoption of package of practices and imbalanced use of fertilizers play important role in crop productivity. Fertilizer (Control) Order, 1985 ensures that fertilizers which meet the standards of quality laid down in the Order, are sold to the farmers. Similarly, the quality and sale of pesticides and insecticides are regulated under the provisions of Insecticides Act, 1968. The State Government/UTs are the enforcement agencies and are adequately empowered to take appropriate action under the provisions of the Fertilizer (Control) Order, 1985. To ensure that farmers get the standard quality of inputs, States have been advised to regularly check the quality of fertilizers and insecticides. The samples of fertilizers and insecticides are periodically drawn by the notified inspectors for analysis. Training programmes for insecticides and fertilizer Analysts and Inspectors to upgrade their knowledge and functional skills in the analysis and enforcement of various provisions of Insecticides Act and Fertilizer (Control) Order, are organized, which are followed by periodical review during Zonal Conferences.

(d) and (e) No report on adulteration of fertilizers in Andhra Pradesh has been reported. However, during last two years i.e. 2004-05 and 2005-06 the percentage of non-standard fertilizer sample reported by State Government was 1.7 and 1.8% respectively.

Cattle based integrated farming system

2582. SHRIMATI HEMA MALINI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state: